

DATE

DRAFT

CERTIFIED MAIL

Ms. Diana Gritten-MacDonald
Relicensing Project Manager
Cowlitz County PUD
961 12th Avenue
Longview, WA 98632

Dear Ms. Gritten-MacDonald:

RE: Swift No. 2 Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 2213)
401 Certification / Order No. [REDACTED]

We have reviewed Cowlitz County PUD's (Cowlitz PUD) request for certification under Section 401 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act) (33 U.S.C. § 1341) for the licensing of the Swift No. 2 Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 2213) in Cowlitz, Clark and Skamania Counties, Washington. On behalf of the State of Washington, the Department of Ecology (Ecology) certifies that reasonable assurance exists that the Project will comply with applicable provisions of 33 U.S.C. § 1311, 1312, 1313, 1316, 1317, and other appropriate requirements of State law; subject to and limited by the conditions stated by the enclosed Certification-Order.

This Certification-Order shall be deemed withdrawn if the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission does not issue a license for the Project within five (5) years of the date of this issuance of this Certification-Order. This Certification-Order may be modified or withdrawn by Ecology prior to the issuance of the license based upon new information or changes to the water quality standards or appropriate requirements of state law. If the Certification-Order is withdrawn, Cowlitz PUD will then be required to reapply for state certification under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act.

If you have any questions, please contact Chris Maynard at (360) 407-6484. Written comments and correspondence relating to this document should be directed to Kelly Susewind, Water Quality Program, Department of Ecology, Southwest Regional Office, P.O. Box 47600, Olympia, WA 98504. The enclosed Certification-Order may be appealed by following the procedures described in the Certification-Order.

Sincerely,

Kelly Susewind
Water Quality Section Manager
Southwest Regional Office
Washington State Department of Ecology

KS/CM:lmc
Enclosure

cc: Magalie Roman Salas, FERC Secretary

Ms. Diana Gritten-MacDonald
Swift No. 2 Hydroelectric Project
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cc: (Continued)

Jon Cofrancesco, FERC Project Lead
FERC Service List for P-2213
Dick Wallace, Department of Ecology, SWRO Regional Director
Chris Maynard, Department of Ecology, Water Quality Program, SWRO
Kim VanZwalenburg, Department of Ecology, Environmental Shoreline Planner
Loree Randall, Shorelands and Environmental Assistance Program, HQ-Dept of Ecology
Joan Marchioro, State of Washington Office of Attorney General
Brian Walsh, Water Resources Program, HQ-Dept of Ecology
Mark Pacifico, Enforcement Officer, SWRO-Dept. of Ecology
SWRO Files: FERC/Swift No. 2 Hydroelectric Project

**STATE OF WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY**

**IN THE MATTER OF GRANTING A
WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION TO:**

Cowlitz County P.U.D.
in accordance with 33 U.S.C. 1341
FWPCA § 401, RCW 90.48.260
and WAC 173-201A

) **DRAFT CERTIFICATION ORDER**
) **NO. DE [REDACTED] WQCR-[REDACTED]**
) Licensing of the Swift No. 2 Hydro-
) Electric Project (FERC No. 2213),
) Cowlitz, Clark, and Skamania Counties,
) Washington

TO: Ms Diana MacDonald
Cowlitz County P.U.D.
961 12th Avenue
Longview, WA 98632

On December 2, 2005, Cowlitz County P.U.D. (Cowlitz PUD) filed an application with the State of Washington Department of Ecology (Ecology) requesting issuance of a certification under the provisions of Section 401 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act) (33 U.S.C. § 1341) associated with its application for a license to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) for the Swift No. 2 Hydroelectric Project (Swift No. 2).

1.0 Nature of Project

The Swift No. 2 Hydroelectric Project (Swift No. 2 or Project) is one of a total of four hydroelectric projects on the North Fork of the Lewis River (Lewis River). Starting upstream, the Projects are Swift No. 1, Swift No. 2, Yale, and Merwin. The Lewis River flows west from the Cascade Mountain Range and its western foothills 93 miles into the Columbia River near of the town of Woodland, Washington. Two volcanic peaks, Mount Adams and Mount St. Helens lie on the northern and eastern edges of the Lewis River basin. The Project is managed for power generation, with a capacity of 70 megawatts.

Swift No. 2 is located at river mile 44 on the North Fork of the Lewis River. Swift No. 2 includes a canal and forebay, check structure, side channel spillway and wasteway, intake structure, two penstocks, a powerhouse with two 35 MW turbine generator units and tailrace into Yale reservoir. Swift No. 2 receives its water from a canal from Swift No 1.

2.0 Authorities

In exercising authority under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. § 1341) and RCW 90.48.260, Ecology has investigated this application pursuant to the following:

- 1) Conformance with all applicable water quality-based, technology-based, and toxic or pretreatment effluent limitations as provided under Sections 301, 302, 303, 306, and 307 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. Sections §§ 1311, 1312, 1313, 1316, and 1317);
- 2) Conformance with any and all applicable provisions of Chapter 90.48 RCW, including the provision to use all known, available and reasonable methods to prevent and control pollution of state waters as required by RCW 90.48.010; and
- 3) Conformance with the state water quality standards as provided for in Chapter 173-201A WAC authorized by 33 U.S.C. 1313 and by Chapter 90.48 RCW, and with other appropriate requirements of state law.

3.0 Findings

Background Information About The Project

- 1) Swift No. 2 is managed for power generation, with a capacity 9,000 cfs and of 70 megawatts.
- 2) The North Fork Lewis River watershed is 93 miles long and covers 1050 square miles and ranges in elevation from 12,281 feet above mean sea level (msl) at the summit of Mount Adams to eight feet msl at the confluence with the Columbia River (RM 87.5) near the town of Woodland, Washington. The majority of the Lewis River basin is forested, with an area of approximately 30 square miles of upper basin denuded by the eruption of Mount St. Helens in 1980.
- 3) The mainstem of the Lewis River, known as the North Fork Lewis River, flows southwesterly from its source at Mount St. Helens and Mount Adams through (a) the Swift reservoir to Swift No. 1 Dam (RM 47.9), (b) a canal bypassing the main channel to Swift No. 2 Dam (RM 44), (c) the Yale reservoir to Yale Dam (RM 34.2), and (d) the Merwin Reservoir to Merwin Dam (RM 19.5). PacifiCorp owns and operates Swift No. 1, Yale, and Merwin Dams. Cowlitz County PUD owns Swift No. 2 Dam, which is operated by PacifiCorp.
- 4) Before the Swift No. 2 and Swift No. 1 were first built, the Lewis River flowed in a three mile natural channel. At Swift No. 1 most of this water is diverted from the natural river into a three mile man-made canal designed to supply water to the turbines of Swift No. 2.
- 5) The original construction, operation, and maintenance of Swift No. 2 were covered in a license issued by FERC in 1956. The Project began operating in 1959.
- 6) A structural failure occurred at Swift No. 2 on April 21, 2002. The Project was rebuilt and began operation in the beginning of 2006.
- 7) Swift No. 2 is operated in a coordinated system with these three other hydroelectric projects,
- 8) Swift No. 2 is operated in synchronization with the Swift No. 1 powerhouse and releases water directly into the Swift No. 2 powerhouse canal. As a result, the pattern of water use at Swift No. 2 is identical to that of Swift No. 1. Swift No. 2 usually operates only during heavy load hours during the day and is offline during light load hours at night. However, the generation schedule varies according to season and inflow into the Swift reservoir. Both Swift No. 1 and Swift No. 2 sometimes generate electricity during reduced demand and light loads at night.
- 9) Swift No. 2 and Swift No. 1 do not have structural facilities to allow for upstream migration of fish.
- 10) The primary fish in the vicinity canal and bypass reach are char (bull trout), cutthroat trout, rainbow trout, mountain whitefish, largescale suckers, and other resident fish species. Anadromous fish are not present. Kokanee and other fish species exist in Yale reservoir.
- 11) Flows and releases from Swift No. 1 dam for flood control are through the bypass channel and do not enter Swift No. 2.
- 12) A Settlement Agreement was signed on November 30, 2004 and filed with FERC on December 8th, 2004. This agreement represented more than three years of collaboration between 26 parties interested in the Lewis River hydroelectric projects. In this agreement, PacifiCorp and Cowlitz PUD agreed to contribute considerable resources towards the protection, mitigation and enhancement of fish resources, recreation, and aesthetics. Some of the requirements reflected in this Certification-Order are a direct result of the efforts and numerous studies conducted by the parties involved.

- 13) Existing Water Quality: Several water quality studies were performed to assess the existing water quality of the Lewis River in the Project area. These studies analyzed the water quality characteristics of concern for each stretch of the Lewis River system.

Compliance with Standards

Table 1. Existing Water Quality*

Parameter	Location	Existing Water Quality
Temperature	Swift No. 2 tailrace	Below 18°C
	Swift No. 2 forebay	Unknown due to new construction Expected below 18°C
TDG	Swift No. 2 tailrace	No TDG exceedances occurred as a result of Swift No. 2 operations. TDG exceedances did occur as a result of Swift No. 1 operations.
pH, conductivity, D/O, turbidity		All meet water quality criteria.

*Based on:

1. Preliminary Water Quality Study, PacifiCorp Environmental Services July 1995
2. 1996-1998 WQ Study found in Final Technical Report, Aquatic Resources, Yale Hydroelectrical Project, March 1999.
3. final Licensee's 2001 Technical Study Status Reports for the Lewis River Hydroelectric Projects, Volume 4, April, 2002

- 14) Total Dissolved Gas (TDG) exceedances were found to occur in and below the Swift No. 2 Dam. The exceedances were created through turbine operations at Swift No. 1. This water is conveyed to the canal supplying Swift No. 2. The gas exceedances detected within the Swift No. 2 Project area are not considered the responsibility of this Project but of Swift No. 1.

- 15) This Certification-Order requires minimum instream flows for the bypass reach.

- a) The instream flows required herein are intended to provide adequate flow for spawning and rearing fish. This consists of 1) an Upper Release Point's approximately 200 foot long constructed channel, 2) the approximately 3 miles of the mainstem Lewis River bypass, and 3) A Canal Drain constructed channel 1.1 miles downstream from Swift No. 1. Ole Creek provides natural seasonally variable flows 2.4 miles downstream from the Upper Release Point.
- b) Water released 1.1 miles downstream from Swift No. 1 Dam is known as the "Canal Drain". These flows are released into an approximately 1000-foot channel which flows into the Lewis River bypass reach. These release flows are intended to provide adequate flow for spawning and rearing fish. The 14 cfs from the Canal Drain constructed channel at river mile 46.2 will then join the 51 to 76 cfs Upper Release water in the mainstem (bypass reach). This water combines with seepage inflow of 10 to 20 cfs in Lewis River mainstem

(bypass reach) before. This water flows in the mainstem for 1.3 miles to join with the 1 to 600 cfs natural flow from Ole Creek before reaching Yale Reservoir in another 0.8 miles.

- 16) There is reasonable assurance that the other water quality characteristics listed in the water quality standards will be met.

4.0 Conditions

Through issuance of this Certification-Order, Ecology certifies that it has reasonable assurance that the operation of the Swift No. 2 dam and activities associated with its continued operation as conditioned will be conducted in a manner that will not violate applicable water quality standards and other appropriate requirements of state law. In view of the foregoing and in accordance with 33 USC 1341, RCW 90.48.120 , RCW 90.48.260, and Chapter 173-201A WAC, this water quality certification is granted to Cowlitz PUD for the Swift No.2 Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 2213) subject to the conditions within this Certification-Order.

Certification of this Project does not authorize the Cowlitz PUD to exceed applicable state water quality standards (Chapter 173-201A WAC). Furthermore, nothing in this Certification-Order shall absolve Cowlitz PUD from liability for contamination and any subsequent cleanup of surface waters, ground waters, or sediments occurring as a result of activities associated with Project operations and FERC license conditions.

4.1 General Requirements

- 1) The Project shall comply with all water quality standards (currently codified in Ch. 173-201A WAC), ground water quality standards (currently codified in Ch. 173-200 WAC), and sediment quality standards (currently codified in Ch. 173-204 WAC) and other appropriate requirements of state law. The conditions below set forth adaptive management processes and measures to achieve full compliance with standards and constitute a water quality attainment plan under WAC 173-201A-510(5) for TDG and temperature.
- 2) In the event of changes or amendments to the state water quality, ground water quality, or sediment standards, or changes in or amendments to the state Water Pollution Control Act (Ch. 90.48 RCW), or changes in or amendments to the Clean Water Act, such provisions, standards, criteria or requirements shall apply to this Project and any attendant agreements, orders or permits.
- 3) Discharge of any solid or liquid waste to the waters of the state of Washington without approval from Ecology is prohibited.
- 4) PacifiCorp shall obtain Ecology review and approval before undertaking any change to the Project or Project operations that might significantly and adversely affect the water quality or compliance with any applicable water quality standard (including designated uses) or other appropriate requirement of state law.
- 5) This Certification-Order does not exempt compliance with other statutes and codes administered by federal, state, and local agencies.
- 6) The Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) requires a Hydraulic Project Approval (HPA) (under 75.20 RCW) for work in waters of the State. PacifiCorp shall obtain a HPA from WDFW for any activities that require a HPA, prior to the beginning of those activities, and must comply with all conditions of the applicable WDFW HPA. To ensure compliance with HPA requirements, persons planning to conduct work under a Corp of Engineers nation-wide permit must contact WDFW at: Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, 600 Capitol Way North, Olympia, WA 98501-1091, (360) 902-2200. For further

information on HPA requirements and WDFW contacts, visit the following respective web pages: <http://www.wdfw.wa.gov/hab/hpapage.htm>, <http://www.wdfw.wa.gov/depinfo.htm>.

- 7) Ecology retains the right, by further order, to modify schedules or deadlines provided under this Certification-Order or provisions it incorporates.
- 8) Ecology retains the right by Order to require additional monitoring or studies or measures if it determines there is likelihood that violations of water quality standards or other appropriate requirements of state law have or may occur, or insufficient information exists to make such determination.
- 9) Ecology reserves the right to amend this Certification-Order if it determines that the provisions hereof are no longer adequate to provide reasonable assurance of compliance with applicable water quality standards or other appropriate requirements of State law. Any such amended Certification-Order shall take effect immediately upon issuance, unless otherwise provided in the amended Certification-Order, and may be appealed to the Pollution Control Hearings Board (PCHB) under Ch. 43.21B RCW.
- 10) Ecology reserves the right to issue orders, assess or seek penalties, and to initiate legal actions in any court or forum of competent jurisdiction for the purposes of enforcing the requirements of this Certification-Order.
- 11) The conditions of this Certification-Order shall not be construed to prevent or prohibit Cowlitz PUD from either voluntarily or in response to legal requirements imposed by a court, the FERC, or any other body with competent jurisdiction, taking actions which will provide a greater level of protection, mitigation, or enhancement of water quality or of existing or designated uses.
- 12) If five (5) or more years elapse between the date this Certification-Order is issued and issuance of the new FERC license for the Project, this Certification-Order shall have deemed to be expired and denied at such time and Cowlitz PUD shall send Ecology an updated 401 application that reflects then current conditions, regulations and technologies. This provision shall not be construed to otherwise limit the reserved authority of Ecology to withdraw, amend, or correct the Certification-Order before or after the issuance of a FERC license.
- 13) This Certification-Order may be modified or withdrawn by Ecology prior to the issuance of the license based upon significant new information or changes to water quality standards or appropriate requirements of state law.
- 14) Copies of this Certification-Order and associated permits, licenses, approvals and other documents shall be kept on the Project site and made readily available for reference by Cowlitz PUD, its contractors and consultants, and by Ecology.
- 15) Cowlitz PUD shall allow Ecology access to inspect the Project and Project records required by this Certification-Order for the purpose of monitoring compliance with its conditions. Access shall occur after reasonable notice, except in emergency circumstances.
- 16) Cowlitz PUD shall, upon request by Ecology, fully respond to all reasonable requests for materials to assist Ecology in making determinations under this Certification-Order and any resulting rulemaking or other process.
- 17) Any work that is out of compliance with the provisions of this Certification-Order, or conditions that result in distressed, dying or dead fish, any discharge of oil, fuel, or chemicals into state waters, or onto land with a potential for entry into state waters, or turbidity greater than 5 NTU over background conditions is prohibited. If these occur, the applicant shall immediately take the following actions:
 - a) Cease operations at the location of the violation to the extent such operations may

reasonably be causing or contributing to the problem.

- b) Assess the cause of the water quality problem and take appropriate measures to correct the problem and/or prevent further environmental damage.
- c) Notify Ecology of the failure to comply. Oil or chemical spill events shall be reported immediately to Ecology's 24-Hour Spill Response Team at 800 258-5990 within 24 hours. Other non-compliance events shall be reported to Ecology's Federal Permit Manager at 800 424-8802.
- d) Submit a detailed written report to Ecology within five days that describes the nature of the event, corrective action taken and/or planned, steps to be taken to prevent a recurrence, results of any samples taken, and any other pertinent information.
- e) Observed violations at the Project shall be highlighted in the annual monitoring report.

Compliance with these requirements does not relieve Cowlitz PUD from responsibility to maintain continuous compliance with the terms and conditions of this Certification-Order or the resulting liability from failure to comply.

- 18) The Project shall meet the Class A narrative standards and protect beneficial uses listed in WAC 173-201A-030.

4.2 Instream Flows and Habitat

Flows

- 1) In order to meet the Class A narrative standards and protect the beneficial uses listed in WAC 173-201A-030 the Project shall comply with the instream flow obligations identified in the Lewis River Settlement Agreement signed November 30, 2004. Details not found in the Settlement Agreement are defined in the following conditions. The specific flow conditions in the Settlement Agreement are provided herein as Exhibit A.
- 2) Cowlitz PUD shall construct two channels in the Lewis River Bypass Reach for releasing water from the Swift No.2 canal to the bypass reach at the following locations:
 - a) At the "Upper Release Point" at the upstream end of the Bypass Reach. The constructed channel shall include washed, appropriately sized gravel for spawning fish, and
 - b) At the exit of the "Canal Drain" approximately one mile downstream of the Upper Release Point. The constructed channel shall include washed, appropriately sized gravel for spawning fish.
- 3) Cowlitz PUD shall provide combined flow releases from these two release points not to exceed 55,200 acre-feet in each year (55,349 acre-feet in each leap year). The following instream flows do not conflict with Section 6.1.5 Conditions on Combined Flow Schedule of the Settlement Agreement except Ecology will not allow Cowlitz PUD, at their discretion to stop instream flow releases through the Upper Release Point as described in 6.1.5.a in the Agreement.
- 4) Ecology requires the following instream flow schedule which may be altered in the future by mutual agreement of Ecology and the Aquatic Coordination Committee (ACC) following the adaptive management process described in the Agreement in 6.1.4.c.

For the "Upper Release Point" the instream flow release will commence on [date] and be:

November 1 to November 15	76 cfs
November 16 to November 30	56 cfs
December 1 to January 31	51
February 1 to February 28 (29 on leap years)	75 cfs (74 cfs only for 1 st week in leap year)
March 1 to May 31	76 cfs
June 1 to September 30	54 cfs
October 1 to October 31	61cfs

- a) For the “Canal Drain” release the instream flow will commence on [date] and be 14 cfs.
- b) Adjustments to these flows will occur if monitoring indicates improved fish habitat using alternate flow regimes of up to 55,200 acre-feet in each year (55,349 acre-feet in each leap year). The ACC will recommend for Ecology’s approval any adjustments to these flows.

Habitat

- 5) Additional gravel for spawning will be added in the mainstem Lewis River bypass at selected locations approved by Ecology with input from the ACC and Cowlitz PUD as an adaptive management process. Gravel augmentation in the mainstem bypass channel may be from the existing gravel benches along channel if Ecology decides that washed gravel is not necessary. Details of the source and quantity and location of gravel augmentation will be determined later as part of adaptive management in conjunction with the ACC. There should be a yearly reporting of the apparent success or failure of the gravel augmentation with emphasis on any apparent gravel scouring and usage by spawning fish.
- 6) Cowlitz PUD shall perform instream monitoring to determine if salmonid rearing and spawning in the mainstem Swift bypass reach and constructed channels, and passage to both constructed channels are successful. A monitoring program shall include the following:
 - a) Streamflow will be measured or calculated entering each of the constructed channels and reported as daily averages. Any time instream flows are less than listed above Ecology will be notified within 24 hours with an explanation. Spill into the bypass will be calculated and reported as a daily average and peak streamflow.
 - b) Surveys of the juvenile and adult salmonid population (including fish size, species, and location of the fish) in the two constructed channels and the mainstem Lewis River bypass. Surveys by snorkeling or electroshocking of juvenile and adult fish should be frequent enough to allow determination of the success or failure of the instream flows and gravel augmentation to help identify any changes needed using adaptive management. The yearly survey schedule will be determined within 30 days of issuance of the new license after Ecology consults with the ACC on the seasons and frequency needed. This monitoring of fish use will continue for ten (10) years unless Ecology determines it is no longer needed to determine if the beneficial uses are being maintained.
- 7) Cowlitz PUD shall submit to Ecology by March 1 of each year an annual monitoring report for the previous calendar year detailing the data gathered under this condition.

4.3 Total Dissolved Gas (TDG)

- 1) The Project shall not cause any exceedance of the TDG water quality criteria as specified in WAC 173-201A 030 (2)(c)(iii) and 173-201A-060 (4)(a) and (b) in any waters of the state, including all waters of the Project.
- 2) If the water quality criteria for TDG is modified over the term of the license, such modified criteria shall apply to this Project.
- 3) Cowlitz PUD shall operate Swift No. 2 Dam to minimize the TDG associated with air-injected to turbine flows to within 110% TDG.
- 4) Cowlitz PUD shall perform water quality monitoring in turbine water below Swift No. 2 Dam for turbine air injection generated TDG.
- 5) Cowlitz PUD shall limit spills to emergencies and necessary maintenance where spill is otherwise unavoidable.

4.4 Temperature

- 1) Swift 2 Canal, Bypass Reach and within Swift No. 2 Dam.

The Project shall not cause any violation of the temperature water quality criteria as specified for Class 'A' waters, WAC 173-201A-030(2)(c)(ii) and (iv), in Swift No. 2 Dam, the canal or the bypass reach. Cowlitz PUD shall not cause these waters to exceed 18°C. If the presence or operation of the Dam causes violation of these criteria, Cowlitz PUD shall modify its operation to the extent necessary to ensure that the Project does not cause such exceedance.

- a) Cowlitz PUD shall begin monitoring for temperature in the forebay of Swift No. 2 in the summer of 2006 and 2007 following the temperature monitoring plan in Exhibit A.
 - b) If the presence or operation of the Dam causes water temperature in the canal, or bypass reach to violate the water quality criteria, the Cowlitz PUD shall modify its operation to the extent necessary to ensure that the Project does not cause such violation.
- 2) If water quality temperature exceedances are found during the 2006 and 2007 monitoring study, Cowlitz PUD shall:
 - a) Develop a Temperature Water Quality Attainment Plan (TWQAP) in accordance with WAC 173-201A-510(5), that provides a detailed strategy for maintaining the highest attainable water quality condition to best protect the biota with respect to temperature that is feasible to achieve. The TWQAP shall identify and evaluate potential reasonable operational and structural changes to improve temperature. Any changes that would conflict with other conditions of this Certification-Order require prior approval by Ecology. The plan shall also identify the temperature regime that is feasibly achievable, such that the temperature in the discharge is protected to the highest degree feasible. A Responsiveness Summary shall be incorporated into the TWQAP that evaluates the effectiveness of the modifications (if any) and identifies follow-up studies and actions that can be performed to further improve temperature based on the initial findings.
 - b) Submit a draft of the TWQAP to Ecology within one (1) year of obtaining information that water quality criteria for temperature have been exceeded. The TWQAP must include a reasonable schedule for carrying out an adaptive process for evaluating feasible technical and operational changes that will improve water quality protection within ten (10) years of license renewal. This process may include modeling and physical testing of operational changes, and modeling changes in structural revisions and testing those structural revisions that can reasonably be implemented within the ten year period. Significant structural or

operational revisions that may impose potentially unreasonable costs or create potentially unreasonable societal effects may be evaluated as part of a formal Use Attainability Analysis consistent with the federal and state water quality regulations after the ten year compliance period has ended.

- 3) Swift No. 2 tailrace/Yale Reservoir. The Project shall not cause any violation of the temperature water quality criteria as specified for Lake Class waters in WAC 173-201A-030(5) in Yale Reservoir. If the presence or operation of the Dam causes violation of these criteria, Swift No. 2 shall modify its operation to the extent necessary to ensure that the Project does not cause such exceedance. The Lake Class temperature criterion that applies to the reservoir mandates no measurable change from natural conditions.
- 4) If the water quality criteria for temperature is modified over the term of the license, such modified criteria shall apply to this Project.

4.5 Construction Projects and Habitat Modifications

The following applies to all in-water or near-water construction work related to the Project that can impact surface- or ground-water quality. This includes, but is not limited to, construction, operation, and maintenance of fish collection structures, generation turbines, penstocks, hatcheries, transportation facilities, portable toilets, boat ramps, access roads, transmission corridors, structures, and staging areas. This also includes silviculture-related activities and emergencies for all activities related to Project operation.

- 1) If water quality exceedances are predicted as being unavoidable during construction or maintenance of a Project, a short-term modification must be applied for in writing to Ecology at least three (3) months prior to Project initiation. If any Project has a long-term impact on a regulated water quality parameter, characterization monitoring must be performed for the impacted parameter(s), and a monitoring plan must be outlined in the Water Quality Protection Plan discussed below. This may require additional management practices to minimize impacts over the license period.
- 2) A Water Quality Protection Plan (WQPP) shall be prepared, and followed, for all Project-related work that is in or near-water that has the potential to impact surface and/or groundwater quality. The plan shall include control measures to prevent contaminants from entering surface water and groundwaters, and shall include, but not be limited to, the following elements:
 - a) Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). The SWPPP shall specify the Best Management Practices (BMPs) and other control measures to prevent contaminants entering the Project's surface water and groundwaters. The SWPPP shall address the pollution control measures for Cowlitz PUD's activities that could lead to the discharge of stormwater or other contaminated water from upland areas. The SWPPP must also specify the management of chemicals, hazardous materials and petroleum (spill prevention and containment procedures), including refueling procedures, the measures to take in the event of a spill, and reporting and training requirements.
 - b) In-Water-Work Protection Plan. The In-Water-Work Protection Plan shall be consistent with the SWPPP and shall specifically address the BMPs and other control measures for Cowlitz PUD activities that require work within surface waters. In addition to construction Projects, this work includes, but is not limited to, the application of herbicides, pesticides, fungicides, disinfectants, and lake fertilization. Turbidity and dissolved oxygen shall be

monitored upstream of the location where in-water construction is taking place and at the point of compliance (as defined in WAC 173 201A-110(3)(a-d)) during construction. Samples shall be taken at a minimum of once each day during construction in or adjacent to any water bodies within the project area that may be affected by the construction. The In-Water-Work Protection Plan shall include all water quality protection measures consistent with a Hydraulic Project Approval (HPA) for the Project.

- c) The WQPP shall include procedures for monitoring water quality, actions to implement should a water quality exceedance occur, and procedures for reporting any water quality violations to Ecology. The WQPP shall include all water quality protection measures consistent with a Hydraulic Project Approval (HPA) for the Project. The WQPP shall be submitted to Ecology for review and approval at least three (3) months prior to Project initiation, and a copy of the WQPP shall be in the possession of the on-site construction manager, and available for review by Ecology staff, whenever construction work is under way.
- d) When construction Project meet the coverage requirements of the NPDES and State Waste Discharge General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with construction activity, Cowlitz PUD is required to apply for this permit and to comply with the terms and conditions of the permit.

3) Best Management Practice

- a) Work in or near the reservoir, water within the dam, the river, or any wetlands shall include all reasonable measures to minimize the impacts of construction activity on waters of the state. Water quality constituents of particular concern are turbidity, suspended sediment, settleable solids, oil and grease, and pH. These measures include use of Best Management Practices (BMPs) to control erosion and sedimentation, proper use of chemicals, oil and chemical spill prevention and control, and clean-up of surplus construction supplies and other solid wastes.
- b) During construction, all necessary measures shall be taken to minimize the disturbance of existing riparian, wetland or upland vegetation.
- c) All construction debris shall be properly disposed of on land so that it cannot enter a waterway or cause water quality degradation to state waters. Retention areas or swales shall be used to prevent discharging of water from construction placement areas.
- d) PacifiCorp shall ensure that any fill materials that are placed for the proposed improvements to habitat in any waters of the state do not contain toxic materials in toxic amounts.

4) Maintain Turbidity Standards

- a) Certification of this Project does not authorize PacifiCorp to exceed the turbidity standard for Class A waters beyond the mixing zone described below. Turbidity in Class A waters shall not exceed 5 NTU over background turbidity when turbidity is 50 NTU or less, or have more than a 10 percent increase in turbidity when the background turbidity is more than 50 NTU.
- b) Consistent with WAC 173-201A-100(7) and -110(3), a mixing zone is established within which the turbidity standard is waived. The mixing zone is established to allow only temporary exceedances of the turbidity criteria during and immediately after in-water work. The temporary turbidity mixing zone shall be as follows:
 - i. For waters up to 10 cfs flow at the time of construction, the point of compliance shall be 100 feet downstream from activity causing the turbidity exceedance.

- ii. For waters above 10 cfs up to 100 cfs flow at the time of construction, the point of compliance shall be 200 feet downstream from activity causing the turbidity exceedance.
 - iii. For waters above 100 cfs flow at the time of construction, the point of compliance shall be 300 feet downstream from activity causing the turbidity exceedance.
- 5) The above conditions do not relieve Cowlitz PUD from needing to obtain all the applicable permits such as NPDES permits, shoreline permits and hydraulics approvals (HPAs).

4.6 Oil Spill Prevention and Control

- 1) No oil, fuel, or chemicals shall be discharged into waters of the state, or onto land with a potential for entry into waters of the state as prohibited by Chs. 90.56 RCW.
- 2) Contain and remove from the water, visible floating oils released from construction or Project operation.
 - a) In the event of a discharge of oil, fuel or chemicals into state waters, or onto land with a potential for entry into state waters, immediately begin and complete containment and clean-up efforts, taking precedence over normal work. Clean-up shall include proper disposal of any spilled material and used clean-up materials.
 - b) Do not use emulsifiers or dispersants in waters of the state without prior approval from Ecology, Southwest Regional Office.
 - c) Within three months of receiving the license from FERC, establish an Ecology-approved on-site spill cleanup material inventory. Maintain this on-site inventory and a complete inventory list.
 - d) Project Operators shall be familiar with and trained on use of oil spill cleanup materials. In the event of an oil spill, properly dispose of used/contaminated materials and oil and as soon as possible restock new supplies. Include records of proper disposal in the oil consumption records and keep copies of disposal records of contaminated cleanup supplies on-site for inspection.
 - e) Ensure that operational work boats and trained boat operators are available at the Project. Install mechanisms as appropriate to safely launch or lower work boats into areas where work boats would be deployed in the event of an oil spill. These mechanisms must be pre-approved by Ecology.
 - f) Keep SPCC Plans as required and historical spill records on-site. Provide these to Ecology immediately upon request.
 - g) Identify and map floor drains. Post these maps at the Project in a conspicuous location for use by Operators and other personnel in the event of an oil spill. Seal floor drains that are no-longer needed.
 - h) Install stair cases, permanent ladders, etc. allowing for oil spill response staff to safely reach areas that could, in the event of an oil spill, need to be accessed to deploy sorbent pads and boom materials.
- 3) Oil-Water Separators (OWS)
 - a) By the time of issuance of the FERC license, have a maintenance plan for the OWS. This maintenance plan must include a process to periodically test the oil-stop valves and insure quality assurance that they will work as designed.

- b) OWS shall only admit rain and water run-off originating in the containment area that is intended to drain into the OWS.
 - c) Perform periodic and appropriate maintenance and inspection on a schedule to include cleaning of sediment.
 - d) Clean and service the OWS in the event of an oil spill incident where oil is introduced into the OWS.
 - e) Evaluate each OWS for inflows to account for the total volume of all transformers located in the containment area plus 10 per cent. Verify and conduct corrective action that if a failure of all containers in the containment area occurs during a major rain event, insure that oil would not be “washed through” the OWS during such an event.
- 4) Transformers:
- a) Transformer deck containment area surfaces must be impervious. Conduct periodic inspections and re-surfaced areas, fill cracks, caulk metal plate footings or otherwise ensure that containment areas will contain all spill fluids.
 - b) Obtain pre-approval from Ecology before breaching containment areas for reasons other than containment area maintenance.
 - c) Remove oil from transformers prior to moving them from the transformer containment area.
 - d) Snowy or icy conditions require daily inspections of transformer deck containment area including an inspection of the drains leading to the Oil-Water Separator (OWS) for freeze-up conditions. Inspect the condition of the transformers and the transformer cooling system to insure that water pipes do not break and cause an oil leak or spill. Water cooled transformers that are off-line must have the cooling systems properly secured at the time of transformer decommissioning, regardless of the season or time of year to insure that in the event of freezing weather, the cooling systems will not freeze-up and cause a transformer oil leak or spill. Remove any observed rain water pooling in the containment areas.
- 5) Sumps:
- a) Locate oil sensors on the surface of the water in each sump in addition to the oil sensors located at the bottom of each pumping cycle. Inspect and test these sensors every three (3) months or sooner if needed to insure that they will work as designed. Include in the inspection provisions to verify that the oil sensors located at the bottom of each pumping cycle are properly placed at the proper level. Visually inspect all of these areas each week or immediately if oil is suspected to be present such as in the event of an oil sensor alarm or the observance of an oil or grease spill in the turbine pit of sufficient volume to reach the sump. Any oil detected in the sumps requires immediate cleanup and Emergency Management Division (EMD) and National Response Center (NRC) notification.
 - b) Immediately repair oil leaks in the turbine pit that are of sufficient volume to can reach the sump and that can not be placed under a containment pan. Immediately repair water leaks located in the turbine pit area that are leaking at a volume of greater than one gallon per hour.
 - c) Install hand rails and mechanisms so the sump covers can be removed for a visual inspection of the sump. Provide water-proof lighting in the sumps or spotlights adequate to view the surface water in the sumps. Provide a mechanism to satisfactorily deploy and recover sorbent boom in the sumps at each Project.

- 6) Oil, fuel and chemical storage containers, containment areas, and conveyance systems:
- a) Provide proper containment around each storage container (including transformers) or around a combination of storage containers as appropriate and agreed upon by Ecology. Proper containment equals the volume of the container plus 10 per cent.
 - b) Recalculate required containment areas to insure proper containment still exists after major equipment changes. Example: when converting from water cooled transformer to an air cooled unit, re-calculate oil volume and compare to containment area. Calculate containment volumes from *maximum* storage volumes, not normal oil level volumes.
 - c) Provide external oil level gauges for governor oil tanks, transformers and other oil tanks that contain over 100-gallons of oil. Provide appropriate level markings for these gauges. Provide a sign or other means at each tank, near the tank level gauge, that describes these level markings and the relationship of each inch vs. how many gallons (in the case of a glass tube type of gauge). Dial gauges must also describe oil volume in gallons or have a sign or other means provided at each reservoir that adequately describes dial movement in relation to gallons. Provide a sign or other indication that shows $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, and full gauge readings or indications in gallons. If equipment must be placed in a special mode of operation, prior to level observance, this must also be posted. Example: wicker gate ram position or other hydraulic ram positions, prior to oil level reading.
 - d) Regularly check all fuel hoses, oil drums, oil or fuel transfer valves and fittings, etc, for drips or leaks. Maintain and properly store them to prevent spills into state waters.
 - e) Do not refuel equipment within 50 feet of rivers, creeks, wetlands, or other waters of the state.
 - f) When working on transformers and other equipment that might spill or drip oil provide full oil spill containment capacity plus 10 per cent.
 - g) Inspect containers once per week. Maintain container Inspection sheets to include: maximum container volume and an exact reading recording of the oil level by the staff/operator conducting the inspection. Weekly inspection readings must be consistent; provide training to the staff/operator to ensure consistent and accurate readings.
 - h) Keep oil consumption records maintained on-site; provide these records to Ecology immediately upon request.
 - i) In the event that the Project modifies the oil transfer operation to include hard-plumbing to reservoirs such as the governor oil tank from the oil tank room, or other extensive modifications, Ecology notification and approval of such modification must be conducted.
 - j) Contain wash water containing oils, grease, or other hazardous materials resulting from wash-down of equipment or working areas for proper disposal, and do not discharge this water into state waters.
- 7) Other:
- a) Maintain site security at the Project site to reduce chance of oil spills.
 - b) Initiate, plan for, document, and train staff for the deployment of General Response Plan and boom strategies for each Project. Review and update as needed annually.

4.7 Herbicide/Pesticide/Fertilizer Applications

- 1) Prior to the use of herbicides, pesticides, fungicides, disinfectants, fertilizers, or algicides to waters of the state, coverage under the current Aquatic Pesticides Permit shall be obtained, and conformance with any other applicable state requirement such as SEPA, shall be attained.
- 2) BMPs and other control measures for the application of herbicides, pesticides, fungicides, disinfectants, fertilizers, or algicides must be addressed in an In-Water-Work Protection Plan. An appropriate water quality monitoring plan shall be developed prior to the application and shall be implemented for all related work.
- 3) Prior to the use of herbicides, pesticides, disinfectants, fertilizers, or algicides adjacent to waters of the state, PacifiCorp shall follow (BMPs) to avoid the entry of such materials into waters of the state. Applicable BMPs include, but are not limited to, such actions as hand application and avoiding drift of materials into the water.

4.8 Monitoring and Reporting

- 1) The Water Quality Monitoring Plan (WQMP) Cowlitz PUD prepared for the FERC as part of the license application process is incorporated as a requirement of this Certification-Order and shall be followed except as further modified by the Certification-Order. Within one (1) month of issuance of this Certification-Order, Cowlitz PUD shall submit to Ecology for its review and approval a revised WQMP incorporating any additional monitoring requirements set forth in this Certification-Order.
- 2) Monitoring pursuant to the WQMP shall begin as soon as practicable and in no event shall monitoring begin any later than one (1) year after issuance of this Certification-Order. An exception to the one-year requirement may be made for TDG during spill. In that case, Cowlitz PUD must begin monitoring during the first spill event after the Certification-Order is issued.
- 3) Representative water quality measurements shall be made for the parameters listed in Table 2 at the identified locations and frequencies.

Table 2. Water Quality Monitoring Schedule

Parameter	Location	Depths (ft)	Frequency	Duration
Total Dissolved Gas (TDG)	Swift No. 2 tailrace in turbine water	>15	Hourly	One month during normal expected operation beginning in 2006
	Swift No. 2 tailrace in turbine water	>15	Hourly	One month following any operational or structural adjustments that could change the amount of air entrained
Temperature	Swift No. 2 forebay	>1, 3, 6, 10 15 20 25	Hourly throughout the expected hottest clear, sunny, calm weekends of the year.	5 weekends 2006 5 weekends 2007 Ongoing during the summer seasons if temperature criteria are exceeded

	Lower Constructed Channel release point	1	Hourly	5 years
	Bypassed natural river just upstream and downstream from the mouth of Ole Creek	1	Hourly	Ongoing
Flow	Upper Constructed Channel release point	n/a	15 minutes	Ongoing for the duration of the license
	Lower Constructed Channel release point	n/a	15 minutes	Ongoing for the duration of the license
Redds	Both constructed channels and the bypass reach from river mile 44.1 to 47.3	bottom	Once every two weeks from October 1-November 15 and from February 1 to May 31	Ongoing
Oil & Grease	Record amounts of oil, grease and hydraulic fluids used	n/a	Weekly	Ongoing for the term of the license

- 4) All water quality monitoring shall meet accepted standards for data quality. The WQMP shall include monitoring and data evaluation procedures and objectives that ensure data quality. Data quality procedures shall be consistent with United States Environmental Protection Agency and Ecology guidance on this subject.
- 5) The WQMP shall be updated annually by amendment to reflect any changes in monitoring parameters, schedule, or methodology. These amendments, or a notification of no change, shall be sent to Ecology for review and approval by December 1st of each year. Ecology will provide its revisions and approval for the WQMP within three (3) months after receipt of an amendment.
- 6) Data from all water quality monitoring shall be summarized and reported in a format approved by Ecology and submitted annually. Report shall include sample dates, times, locations, and results. Any violations of state water quality standards shall be highlighted. The report shall be submitted by March 1st of the year following the collection of the data. Data reports shall be submitted to Ecology's, Water Quality Program, Southwest Regional Office.
- 7) Cowlitz PUD may request to modify or eliminate parts of the monitoring program after a minimum of five (5) years of reliable data collection following issuance of the new license. Modifications to this monitoring schedule can be requested by submitting to Ecology reasons for the modifications along with a modified Water Quality Monitoring Plan.
- 8) A more rigorous water quality sampling program for the listed parameters or additional parameters may be required by Ecology if necessary to protect water quality in the future based on monitoring results, regulatory changes, changes in Project operations and/or requirements of TMDLs, or to otherwise provide reasonable assurance of compliance with state water quality standards.

5.0 Order

Any person who fails to comply with any provision of this Certification-Order shall be liable for a penalty of up to twenty thousands dollars per day under the Clean Water Act and, under the State Water Pollution Control Act, for a penalty of up to ten thousand dollars for each day of continuing noncompliance or such other amount as may be authorized under state law as exists now or may be amended during the term of the license.

6.0 Appeal Process

You have the right to appeal this Order to the Pollution Control Hearings Board. Pursuant to chapter 43.21B RCW, your appeal must be filed with the Pollution Control Hearings Board, and served on the Department of Ecology within thirty (30) days of the date of your receipt of this document.

To appeal this Order, your notice of appeal must contain a copy of the Ecology Order you are appealing.

Your appeal must be filed with:

The Pollution Control Hearings Board
4224 – 6th Avenue SE, Rowe Six, Bldg. 2
P.O. Box 40903
Lacey, Washington 98504-0903

Your appeal must also be served on:

The Department of Ecology
Appeals Coordinator
P.O. Box 47608
Olympia, Washington 98504-7608.

In addition, please send a copy of your appeal to:

Federal Permit Appeals Coordinator
Department of Ecology
P.O. Box 47600
Olympia, Washington 98504-7600

For additional information: Environmental Hearings Office Website: <http://www.eho.wa.gov>

Your appeal alone will not stay the effectiveness of this Order. Stay requests must be submitted in accordance with RCW 43.21B.320. These procedures are consistent with Ch. 43.21B RCW.

DATED this ___ day of MONTH, 2005, at Olympia, Washington.

Kelly Susewind
Water Quality Section Manager
Southwest Regional Office
Department of Ecology
State of Washington

Exhibit A
Temperature Monitoring Plan for Swift No. 2 Forebay

DRAFT Certification-Order No.

401 Certification

Swift No. 2 Hydroelectric Project

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Exhibit C – Definitions

ACC—Aquatic Coordination Committee

BMPs – Best Management Practices to reduce pollution

CWQPP - Construction Water Quality Protection Plan – necessary for all construction Projects in, over, or near water.

FERC - Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

FWPCA –

HPA – Hydraulic Project Approval

IWPP – In Water Work Protection Plan. Part of the CWQPP as described above. This is for work in the water—such as boat ramps or cement work in the water. This does not apply inside the dam when before beginning the Project, the water can be completely removed.

MSL – Mean Sea Level

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units

RCW – Revised Code of Washington

RM – River Mile

SWPPP – Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan –Part of the CWQPP as described above. This is to prevent polluted stormwater from entering the reservoir or river.

TDG – Total Dissolved Gas

TMDL – Total Maximum Daily Load

TWQAP – Temperature Water Quality Attainment Plan

USC - United States Code

USDA-FS - Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture

USGS – United States Geological Survey

USFWS - United States Fish and Wildlife Service

WAC – Washington Administration Code

WQAP—Water Quality

WQMP – Water Quality Monitoring Plan

WDFW - Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

WQS – Water Quality Standards Rule, WAC 173 201A. For further descriptions of terms, refer to the definitions in this rule